

and insert:

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--- Ser. No. 08/581,125 filed 12/29/95 now Pat. No. 5,962,572; Ser. No. 08/581,188 Filed 12/29/95 now abandoned; Ser. No. 08/909,487 filed 8/12/97 now Pat. No. 6,050,871; Ser. No. 08/581,191 filed 12/29/95 now Pat. No. 5,760,117; Ser. No. 08/863,794 filed 5/27/97; Ser. No. 08/819,675 filed 3/17/97 now Pat. No. 5,884,639; Ser. No. 08/719,817 filed 9/30/96; Ser. No. 08/665,343 filed 6/17/96; Ser. No. 08/612,586 filed 3/8/96; PCT/US/94/07314 filed 6/27/94 now Pat. No. 5,868,597; PCT/US94/04278, filed 4/19/94 now Pat. No. 6,033,283; Ser. No. 08/288,690 filed 8/11/94 now Pat. No. 5,633,286.

At page 28, after line 2, insert:

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--- The gels forming the invention can also contain gases as an additive, i.e. the gel can be foamed. Foam is herein defined as tightly or loosely packing aggregation of gas bubbles, separated from each other by thin or thick layers of gel. Many types of foamed gels (from ultra high density to ultra low density) can be produced as desired by (i) adding gas to the molten gel during processing, and (ii) producing gas in the molten gel during processing. Gas can be added by whipping a gas into the molten gel before it cools or introduce a gas into the molten gel and then expand or reduce the size of the gas bubbles by reducing the pressure to reduce the bubbles size or applying high pressure to expand the bubbles size. In this regard, inert gases such as Carbon dioxide, Nitrogen, Helium, Neon, Argon, Krypton, Xenon and Radon are suitable. Air can also be used. Gas can be produced in the molten gel by adding one or more of a "blowing agent" to the. Useful blowing agents include dinitroso compounds, such as dinitroso pentamethylene-tetramine, azodicarbonamide, 4,4'-oxybis (benzenesulfonyl) hydrazine, 5-phenyltetrazole, p-toluenesulfonyl semicarbazide, sulfonyl hydrazide, such as benzene sulfonylhydrazide. Water can be used as a "blowing agent" to produce varying density of foam gels; water used to advantage can be in the form of mist, droplets, steam, and hot or cold water. The density of the foam gels can vary from less than 1.00 kilograms per cubic meter to near the solid gel density. Although the materials forming soft solid gels may be more shear resistant, the same materials when made into a foam become much less shear resistant.

At page 31, after line 15, add the following paragraph

---Commercial resins which can aid in adhesion to materials (plastics, glass, and metals) may be added in minor amounts to the gelatinous elastomer composition, these resins include: polymerized mixed olefins (Super Sta-tac, Betaprene Nevtac, Escorez, Hercotac, Wingtack, Piccotac), polyterpene (Zonarez, Nirez, Piccolyte, Sylvatac), glycerol ester of rosin (Foral), pentaerythritol ester of rosin (Pentalyn), saturated alicyclic hydrocarbon (Arkon P), coumarone indene (Cumar LX), hydrocarbon (Picco 6000, Regalrez), mixed olefin (Wingtack), alkylated aromatic hydrocarbon (Nevchem), Polyalpha-methylstyrene/vinyl toluene copolymer (Piccotex), polystyrene (Kristalex, Piccolastic), special resin (LX-1035), and the like.

At page 28, line 11, after "1975." insert --- Other flexible materials include such as fibers and fabrics as cotton, flax, and silk. Still other flexible materials include: elastomers, fiber-reinforced composites, mohair, and wool. Useful synthetic fibers include: acetate, acrylic, aremid, glass, modacrylic